during the last three years:—

Year	Subsidy borne by the Government of India
	(Rs. in Crores)
1984-85	1927
1985-86	1923
1986-87 (Estimated)	1893

(c) No, Sir.

Price of Urban Lands

1473. SHRI CHIMANBHAI MEHTA:
SHRI RAOOF VALIULLAH:

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the urban land prices have become prohibitive for middle classes to own a house or a flat in the Indian cities with a population of more than five lakhs; if so, what are the details of the rise in prices of lands in metropolitan cities of India during the last three years;

(b) whether the cost of inputs for building houses have gone up, if so, to what extent and in which items during the last three years; and

(c) what are the measures worked out an implemented during the last three years for mitigating the cost of urban housing and to what extent these are successful?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) and (b) Price rise is a general phenomenon caused by high inflation in recent times. It is more noticeable in case of lands and buildings in urban areas because of fast rate of urbanisation and limited supply of serviced land. The cost of inputs for building houses like materials, labour etc. have also increased. Such increase varies from city to city and even from location to location in the same city and also from material to material.

(c) The measures include (i) steps to increase supply of developed land and release it at controlled prices; (ii) research and promotion of low cost building techniques; (iii) State Sector social housing schemes to provide affordable houses; and (iv) making available institutional finance like HUDCO loans etc. for urban housing.

Cost of production of steel in private and public undertaking

1474. SHRI CHIMANBHAI MEHTA:
SHRI RAOOF VALIULLAH:

Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) what is the domestic steel price i.e. of hot metal, ingot steel, saleable steel in India and other major Steel producing countries including China, U.S.A., West Germany, France, Japan and South Korea, etc.;

(b) What is the cost of production per ton in major public and private undertakings together with the reasons for difference in cost of production, if any; and

(c) whether the equipment machines in major public sectors undertakings are comparable with major private undertakings and what is the per worker production in private and public sectors?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI M. L. FOTEDAR): (a) Hot metal and ingot steels are intermediate products and are not sold by the integrated steel plants but are used for further processing. Therefore, selling prices for hot metal and ingot steel are not fixed. Information relating to domestic steel price of saleable steel in some countries, as available, is given below:—

Domestic List Price (Actual-1986)

(At 1986 exchange rates)

	(Rs./Tonne)
U.S.A.	7748
Japan	8676
France	7400

	(Rs./Tonne)
Germany.	7323
U.K.	6557
SAIL (Gross Price) . . .	8070
SAIL (Net Sales Realisation) .	6670

(Source : World Steel Dynamics)

(b) The cost of production differs from plant to plant and product to product due to differences in input costs, capital related costs and in the product-mix. Direct comparison between production costs of different units is, therefore, not possible. Besides, it would not be in the commercial interest of the plants to divulge details regarding costs of production.

(c) The equipment and machines in integrated steel plants in the public and private sector vary depending on the process followed, the technology and the product-mix. It is not, therefore, possible to make a meaningful comparison of the per worker production in private and public sectors. The per worker production in the integrated steel plants in the country in 1986-87 is as follows:—

(Ingot tonnes per man year)	
Bhilai	61
Durgapur	39
Rourkela.	44
Bokaro	68
IISCC	29
TISCO	74

भारतीय कृषि अनुसंधान परिषद् द्वारा प्रदर्शन

1475. **श्री राम चन्द्र विकल :** क्या **कृषि** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) भारतीय कृषि अनुसंधान परिषद् की दालों और तिलहनों के बीजों का विकास करने में अब तक कितनी उपलब्धि रही है तथा किन-किन स्थानों पर उनका प्रदर्शन किया गया है ;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि मुंगेर जिले के बिन्दादियारा क्षेत्र मे चने और सरसों का किया गया प्रदर्शन पूरी तरह से विफल रहा तथा भारतीय कृषि अनुसंधान परिषद् ने इस संबंध में लिखे गये पत्रों का कोई उत्तर नहीं दिया है ; और

(ग) क्या भारतीय कृषि अनुसंधान परिषद मुंगेर जिले के जमालपुर खण्ड मे बिन्दादियारा इलाकी क्षेत्र में व्यापक पैमाने पर प्रदर्शन करने का विचार रखती है ?

कृषि मंत्रालय में कृषि और सहकारिता विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री योगेन्द्र मकवाणा) : विभिन्न कृषि जलवायवीय क्षेत्रों के लिए भारतीय कृषि अनुसंधान परिषद् ने तिलहन की 27 तथा दाल की 9 अधिक उपज देने वाली किस्मों का पता लगाया है । तिलहनों मे प्रजाति का फसलवार विवरण इस प्रकार है—मूंगफली मे 8, सूरजमुखी मे 5, तोरिया तथा सरसों मे 4, तिल मे 3, अलसी मे 3, सूरजमुखी मे 2 तथा अण्डी तथा रामतिल मे एक-एक । उसी प्रकार दालो मे उड़द मे 2, मूंग में 1, अरहर, राजमा और फील्ड पी मे से प्रत्येक मे 2 किस्में विकसित की गई हैं ।

वर्ष 1987 के दौरान, तिलहनो में 4 उन्नत किस्मों/संकरो का पता लगाया है । इसके अतिरिक्त तिलहनो तथा दालों मे कई सूखा प्रतिरोधी तथा अल्पावधि वाले कीट व्याधि प्रतिरोधी किस्मो/डोनर्स की भी पहचान की गई है ।

हिमाचल प्रदेश, महाराष्ट्र, आन्ध्र प्रदेश, बिहार आदि सहित देश के विभिन्न राज्यो में इनका प्रदर्शन किया है ।

(ख) जी नही, श्रीमान । मौसम दशाओ के बहुत अनुकूल न होने पर भी स्थानीय फसल की तुलना मे चना तथा रैंचा (सरसों) पर प्रदर्शन किये गये थे ।

(ग) जी हा, श्रीमान ।